APDRP was launched in 2002-03 under which additional central assistance was provided to States for taking up technical, commercial and management measures to reduce the losses. The technical measures included upgradation and strengthening of the distribution system, adoption of High Voltage Distribution System, Information Technology intervention, etc. Commercial measures included metering and billing and improved revenue collection. Management measures included adoption of energy accounting and proper network planning for future expansion, preparation of monitoring of the distribution system, etc.

(d) and (e) Section 42 of Electricity Act, 2003 provides for establishment of a Forum for redressal of grievances of the consumers in accordance with the guidelines as may be specified by the State Electricity Regulatory Commission (SERC). Any consumer, who is aggrieved by non-redressal of his grievance has the option to represent his grievance to an authority known as Ombudsman, who shall settle the grievance of the consumer within such time and in such manner as may be specified by the State Commission. The disconnection of electricity upon detection of theft is to be done only by an officer of the licensee who has been authorized by the Regulatory Commission. It is also mandatory to lodge a First Information Report (FIR) within 24 hours of detection of theft of electricity. Determination of power tariffs of distribution licensees is the statutory function of the SERCs. In doing so SERCs are guided by the provisions contained in section 61 of the Electricity Act, 2003 which, *inter alia*, include the factors that would encourage competition, efficiency, economical use of resources, safeguarding of consumers interests and at the same time ensure recovery of cost of electricity in a reasonable manner and the National Electricity Policy and the Tariff Policy. The SERC is required to determine tariff in a transparent way after hearing various stakeholders.

(f) and (g) Section 153 of the Act empowers the State Government to constitute Special Courts to ensure speedy trial of the offences relating to theft of electricity. States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal have already constituted special courts for trial of electricity theft cases.

Completion of power projects

2239. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any effective policy for an early completion of on-going power projects and for setting up of new projects in the country;

(b) the details of power projects completed during 2006-07 and the number of projects which are nearing completion as on date;

(c) the details of proposals pending for approval of the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) as on date, particularly pertaining to Rajasthan and Orissa;

(d) the reasons for slow progress in completion of on-going power projects State-wise; and

(e) the steps Government have taken or propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) The following steps have been taken by the Government to facilitate the development of power projects:

(i) With the coming into effect of the Electricity Act, 2003 the techno-economic clearance of Central Electricity Authority (CEA) is no longer required for thermal generation projects.

(ii) Concurrence of CEA is now required only for setting up of Hydro electric schemes whose estimated capital expenditure exceeds the notified limits indicated below:–

➢ Rs.2500 crores, provided that:

– The scheme is included in National Electricity Plan (NEP) as notified by CEA and conforms to the capacity and type as mentioned in the NEP; and

– The site for setting up the hydro generating station has been allocated through the transparent process of bidding in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Central Government.

➢ Rs. 500 crore for any other schemes not covered as stated above.

(iii) The Electricity Act mandates that the Central Transmission Utility, State Transmission Utilities and Transmission licencees shall provide non-discriminatory open access to their transmission systems. This has provided flexibility to the generating companies to choose the buyers of electricity generated by them.

(iv) The requirement of obtaining 'in principle' approval of the Planning Commission and procedure of examination by Pre Public Investment Board in respect of power projects has been dispensed with in order to reduce the time cycle of sanctioning of public sector projects.

(v) A 50,000 MW hydro initiative has already been launched and the National Electricity Policy lays maximum emphasis on full development of the feasible hydro potential.

(vi) The Tariff Policy, which was notified on 6th January, 2006 provides that all future requirement of power should be procured competitively by distribution licensees except in cases of expansion of existing projects or where there is a State controlled/owned company as an identified developer. For Public Sector projects, tariff of all new generation and transmission projects should be decided on the basis of competitive bidding after a period of five years or when the Regulatory Commission is satisfied that the situation is ripe to introduce such competition.

(vii) Competitive procurement is required to be done through tariff based bidding which provides flexibility to supplies on internal operations

while ensuring certainly on availability of power and tariffs for buyers. Further, the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) model which is one of the routes for developing power projects through tariff based bidding ensures tying up of various linkages for the projects before these are handed over to the developers.

In addition, the monitoring mechanism has been strengthened. CEA has appointed a nodal officer for each of the on-going projects. Regular quarterly review meetings with CEA, CPSUs and other stakeholders are being held in the Ministry. In the recently concluded Chief Ministers' Conference it has been resolved to set up a National Power Project Management Board for monitoring the progress and to ensure timely commissioning of the capacity addition and associated transmission projects.

(b) A capacity addition of about 6853 MW was achieved during 2006-07. Details are given in Statement-I (*See* below). Out of proposed capacity addition of over 78500 MW during Elventh Plan, as on 31st August, 2007, capacity aggregating 51680 is under construction. During the year 2007-08, against a target of 16335 MW, 2265 MW has already been commissioned. In the remaining period of 2007-08 capacity aggregating 14070 MW is likely to be completed. Details of these projects are given at Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) No proposal, at present, is pending with Central Electricity Authority for according its concurrence.

(d) The State-wise, project-wise reasons for slow progress in completion of on-going power projects are given in Statement-III (*See* below) in respect of Thermal Projects and Statement-IV (*See* below) in respect of Hydro Projects.

(e) To avoid the slippages from the Eleventh Plan targets, quarterly progress review with the generating public sector units is being carried out. Out of the total capacity of 39865 MW envisaged for the Central Sector during the course of Eleventh Plan, projects aggregating 915 MW have already commissioned and another 28,210 MW is under execution. Central Public Sector Undertakings have taken steps to complete the ordering process by December, 2007. States have also been asked to complete the ordering process by December, 2007.

The working of the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL), which is the major manufacturer of plant and equipment in the public sector, is being regularly reviewed by the Ministry of Heavy Industry and Public Enterprises; furthermore, BHEL is augmenting its capacity to 10,000 MW by December, 2007 and further to 15,000 MW by December, 2009.

Statement-I

Detailed list of projects commissioned during 2006-07

Thermal	Sector/State	Type	(MW)
1	2	3	4
Valentharvi GTPP ST	SS/Tamil Nadu	Gas	14.8

1	2	3	4
Vemagiri-I CCPP Block II ST	PS/Andhra Pradesh	Gas	137
Ratnagiri CCPP (Dabhol)	CS/Maharashtra	Gas	740
Vindhyachal TPS III	CS/Madhya Pradesh	Coal	1000
Unchahar TPS III	CS/Uttar Pradesh	Coal	210
Paricha TPS Ext. u-4	CS/Uttar Pradesh	Coal	210
Rayalseema TPS-II U-3	S.S./ Andhra Pradesh	Coal	210
New Parli TPS U-I	S.S./Maharashtra	Coal	250
Gira lignite U-I	S.S/Rajasthan	Lignite	125
Dholpur CCPP Ph-I GT-I	S.S/Rajasthan	Gas	110
KAHALGAON STPS-II (Ph-I) U-5	C.S/Bihar	Coal	500
MEZIA TPS U-5	C.S/West Bengal	Coal	250
KORBA EAST TPP St-V U-I	S.S./Chhattisgarh	Coal	250
Sub-Total (Thermal)			4006.8
Nuclear			
Tarapur 3	CS/Maharashtra	Nuclear	540
Sub-Total (Nuclear)			540
Hydro			
Vishnuprayag	PS/Uttrakhand	Hydro	400
Tehri I	CS/Uttrakhand	Hydro	1000
Larji	SS/Himachal Pradesh	Hydro	126
Bhawani Kathalai St-I	SS/Tamil Nadu	Hydro	30
Sardar Sarovar	SS/Gujarat	Hydro	200
Bansagar-IV	SS/Madhya Pradesh	Hydro	20
Marikheda	SS/Madhya Pradesh	Hydro	40
Karbi Langpi	S.S/Assam	Hydro	100
Dulhasti	C.S/Jammu and Kashmir	Hydro	390
Sub-Total (Hydro)			2306
Grand Total (T+N+H)			6852.8

Abbreviations: State Sector (S.S), Central Sector (C.S) and Private Sector (P.S)

Statement-II

Details of projects which are expected to be commissioned in 2007-08

Sl. No.	Plant Name	State	Sector	Type	Cap. (MW)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			2007-08			
	Central Sector					
1	Teesta V U-1,2,3	Sikkim	Central	HYDRO	510	
2	Omkareshwar U1-8	Madhya Pradesh	Central	HYDRO	520	3 units (3x65 MW) Commissioned
3	Chandrapur U-7,8	Jharkhand	Central	COAL	500	
4	Mejia U-6	West Bengal	Central	COAL	250	
5	Kahalgaon II U-6,7	Bihar	Central	COAL	1000	
6	Sipat-II U-4&5	Chhattisgarh	Central	COAL	1000	U-4 (500 MW) Commissioned
7	Bhilai JV U-1,2	Chhattisgarh	Central	COAL	500	
8	Sipat I U-1	Chhattisgarh	Central	COAL	660	
9	Ratnagiri (Dhabol) JV	Maharashtra	Central	GAS/LNG	740	
10	Kaiga U-3	Karnataka	Central	NUCLEAR	220	Commissioned
11	Kaiga U-4	Karnataka	Central	NUCLEAR	220	
12	Rapp U-5,6	Rajasthan	Central	NUCLEAR	440	
	Total Central Sector				6560	
	State Sector					
1	Jurala Priyadarshni U-1-4	Andhra Pradesh	State	HYDRO	117	
2	Ghatghar PSS U-1,2	Maharashtra	State	HYDRO	250	
3	Balimela ST-II	Orissa	State	HYDRO	150	
4	Maneri Bhali U-1,23,4	Uttarakhand	State	HYDRO	304	
5	Purlia PSS U-1,2,3,4	West Bengal	State	HYDRO	900	U-1 225 MW U-II 225 MW (Commissioned)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6	Rayalseema U-4	Andhra Pradesh	State	COAL	210	
7	Korba East Ext U-2	Chhattisgarh	State	COAL	250	
8	Kutch Lignite TPS U-4	Gujarat	State	PH-LIG	75	
9	Dhuvaran CCGT	Gujarat	State	GAS/LNG	40	Commissioned
10	Yamuna Nagar U-1,2	Haryana	State	COAL	600	
11	Birsinghpur Ext.	Madhya Pradesh	State	COAL	500	Commissioned
12	Paras Ext. U-1	Maharashtra	State	COAL	250	Commissioned
13	Durgapur U-7	West Bengal	State	COAL	300	
14	Bellary U-1	Karnataka	State	COAL	500	
15	Amarkantak TPS Ext. U-5	Madhya Pradesh	State	COAL	210	
16	GH TPP-II	Punjab	State	COAL	500	
17	Dholpur	Rajasthan	State	GAS/LNG	220	GT-2110MW Commissioned
18	Valuthur Extn.	Tamil Nadu	State	GAS/LNG	92	
19	Sagardighi U1,2	West Bengal	State	COAL	600	
20	Santaldih U-5	West Bengal	State	COAL	250	
21	Bakreshwar U-4,5	West Bengal	State	COAL	420	
	Total State Sector				6738.2	
	Private Sector					
1	Konaseema CCGT	Andhra Pradesh	Private	GAS/LNG	445	
2	Gautami CCGT @	Andhra Pradesh	Private	GAS/LNG	464	
3	Raigarh TPP. PH-I & PH-II	Chhattisgarh	Private	COAL	1000	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4	Sugen Akhakhol	Gujarat	Private	GAS/ LNG	1128	
	Total Private Sector				3037	
	Note-: - 2265 MW has already been commissioned.					
	TOTAL: 2007- 08				16335	

Abbreviation: Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)

Statement-III

Details of ongoing State sector thermal power projects having time overrun

Sl. No	Name of Project/Capacity (MW)/	Reasons for delay
1	2	3
	State Sector	
	Punjab	
1.	GHTP St.II (Lehra Mohabbat) Unit-3 250 Unit.4 250	Delay in critical sequential supply from equipment manufacturer.
	Rajasthan	
2.	Dholpur CCPP (Ph.I) ST 110	Delay in critical sequential supply from equipment manufacturer.
	Chhattisgarh	
3.	Korba East TPS St. V Unit-2 250	Delay in execution of balance of plants due to late ordering.
	Gujarat	
4.	Kutch Lignite Extn. Unit-4 75	Delay in execution of circulating water system, Ash handling package and inadequate deployment of high pressure welders.
	Andhra Pradesh	
5.	Vijayawada TPP St-IV Unit-1 500	Slight delay is expected due to delay in drum lifting.
6.	Rayalseema TPS II Unit-4 210	Delay in supply of materials and erection by equipment manufacturer.

1	2	3
	Karnataka	
7.	Bellary TPP Unit-I 500	Delay in supply of materials and erection by equipment manufacturer.
	West Bengal	
8.	Santaldih TPS Extn. Unit-5 250	Delay in supply of materials and erection by equipment manufacturer. Delay in completion of Demineralised Plant and Fuel oil system.
9.	Sagardighi TPP Unit-I 300 Unit-2 300	Delay in finalization of design/engineering code and standards.
11.	Durgapur TPS Extn. Unit-7 300	Delay in finalization of design/engineering code and standards.
12.	Bakreswar TPS II Unit-4 210 Unit-5 210	Delay in supply of materials and erection by equipment manufacturer.
13.	Amarkantak TPS Extn Unit-5 210	Delay in supply of materials and erection by equipment manufacturer. Delay in start of civil works has also been reported.
	Assam	
14.	Lakwa Waste Heat Recovery Project ST 37.2	Delay in commencement of civil works and completion of Steam Turbo Generator building foundations.
	Nagaland	
15.	Dimapur DGPP DG Sets 4x5.73	Works at site are at standstill due to delay in financial tie up.

Statement-IV

Details of on-going State sector Hydro power projects having time overrun

Sl. No.	Name of Project/Capacity	Reasons for delay
1	2	3
	Himachal Pradesh	
1	Swara Kuddu III MW	Delay in environment clearance
2	Uhl-III (3x33.33MW)	Delay in award of major packages

1	2	3
	J&K	
3	Baglihar-I (3x150MW)	Initially Project was delay due to fund constraints later due to high floods in 2005 the work of Diversion Tunnels and Dam concreting was severely affected.
	Uttarakhand	
4	Maneri Bhali-II (4x76MW)	Poor geological strata encountered in Head Race Tunnel and cavity having occurred in Surge Shaft.
	Maharashtra	
5	Ghatghar PSS (2xI25MW)	Delay in land acquisition. Delay in award of major works and delay in completion of lower dam. Flooding of Power House.
	Andhra Pradesh	
6	Priyadarshni Jurala 6x39.1MW)	Delay in award of works
7	Nagarjuna Sagar Tail Pool Dam (2x25 MW)	Delay in award of works
	Kerala	
8	Kuttiyadi Add. Extn. 2x50MW)	Delay in forest clearance for upper track of Penstock.
9	Athirapalli 2x80+2x1.5MW	Delayed due to Environmental clearance.
10	Varahi Extn. 2xll5 MW)	Delay in award of works.
	Tamil Nadu	
11	Bhavani Kattalai, BarrageII 2x15 MW)	Delay in award of work
12	Bhavani Kattalai Barrage III, 2xl5 MW)	Delay in award of work
	Orissa	
13	Balimela Extn. 2x75MW)	Delays in supply of Generating units components and Switchyard works.

1	2	3
	West Bengal	
14	Purulia PSS (4x225 MW)	Though two units have commissioned, delay was mainly reported due to matter being *sub-judice* and delay in diversion of forest land for the Project, the commencement of main civil works was delayed.
	Meghalaya	
15	Myntdu (2x42MW)	Delay in investment decision and delay in award of works.

Energy efficiency standards for automobiles

2240. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether, as per the National Integrated Energy Policy papers, India can save 86 million tonnes of oil by 2031-32, if auto industries' fuel efficiency is improved by 50 per cent;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether Bureau of Energy Efficiency proposes to prescribe new standards for manufacturing of vehicles; and

(c) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard by Government?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Energy efficiency improvement of all motorized transport vehicles by promoting use of energy efficient vehicles including hybrid vehicles, commercial flexi-fuel vehicles, promotion of urban mass transport system compared to private vehicles and shifting of freight traffic from road to railways can improve efficiency and save oil. However, so far, Ministry of Power has not received any such proposal from Bureau of Energy Efficiency.

Demand of power by 2012

2241. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India would have a peak electricity demand of 1,52,746 MW by 2011-12 more than double of the 75,756 MW that was required in 2003;

(b) whether a comprehensive new survey has shown that the power demand forecast made in the 17th Electric Power Survey shows that the country's annual energy consumption is expected to cross 7,55,847 Gwh (giga watthours) by 2011-12, against 3,62,799 Gwh in 2003-04;

(c) if so, the other main points of the Survey's projections; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to meet the demand of power which would be doubled in four years?